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U.S. RECONVERSION POLICY IS CLARIFIED BY SNYDER

OWM Head Issues Statement On Change-over From War To Peace Production

John W. Snyder, U.S. Reconversion Director, in a 31-page statement, laying down the general policy for the vast change-over from war to peace production, declared that the sudden ending of most of the nation's war contracts will cause "immediate and large dislocation of our economy" with a sharp, but temporary, unemployment, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report dated August 15. Snyder added, "but we are not going back to long periods of mass unemployment."

To make the switch-over as easy and as harmless as possible, Snyder asked for a number of legislative acts including: increased unemployment compensation benefits; revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase maximum wages; tax program to stimulate production and maintain markets; adequate appropriations for planning and execution of public works; adequate appropriations for the United States Employment Service and retention of this service under federal control during the interim of transition.

Snyder said that goals have been set to provide jobs for all, to raise the living standard, to provide for a strong economy which would be proof against both inflation and deflation and for abundant opportunity for both businessmen and farmers.

The Reconversion Director also said that at least 7,000,000 men in the armed services will be returned to civilian life within the next 12 months.

In the reconversion report, he also explained that all military contracts are being terminated immediately, except those for experimental purposes and for maintaining the armed forces, many production and distribution controls will be lifted immediately and collective bargaining on wages will be restored wherever price ceilings will not be endangered; price ceilings and wage stabilization must be continued because of dangers of inflation; all controls over manpower are removed at once.

U.S. Eases Rationing

Chester Bowles, U.S. Price Administrator, announced on Wednesday that gasoline fuel oil, canned fruits, and vegetables have been freed from rationing effective immediately, but that meats, fats and oil, butter, sugar, shoes, men's rubber footwear, and tires will stay on the ration list for the time being, according to a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch.

Bowles explained that the latter items must continue under ration control until military cutbacks and increased production bring the civilian supplies "more nearly in balance with the civilian demand."

The OPA (Office of Price Administration) also disclosed the removal of price control from a number of consumer goods that do not enter significantly into the cost of living. Included in this, are a number of jewelry items, sports equipment items, toys retailing at 25 cents or less, cigarette lighters, pipes, photograph apparatus, and notions.

RUSSIA PUSHES RECOVERY

General Feeling of Optimism Prevails; More Trade Seen

With the war at an end, the Russians are ready to go ahead with the reconstruction of their country and reportedly the problems of reconversion and the switchover from war to peace are not worrying them, according to a Reuters report from Moscow reaching Stockholm on August 16.

According to the report, there is a general feeling that there will be more jobs than men available. The rebuilding of the areas devastated by the war and the increasing output of consumer goods, the average Russian believes, will provide plenty of work for all.

An increase in Soviet foreign trade is forecast by foreign observers, and the presence in the Soviet Union recently of various foreign missions bears this out, Reuters said.

Trying Austrian Criminals

The first trial of the Austrian war criminals began in Vienna on August 15, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. The report which quoted a dispatch from Vienna said that the trial is expected to last three days.

De Gaulle Commutes Death Sentence Set For Marshal Petain

As generally expected, General De Gaulle on Friday commuted the death sentence on Marshal Petain who had stood for trial for treason, and who will now serve a life sentence in prison instead, according to a Domei report from Zurich quoting a Paris report. Petain was sentenced to death on Tuesday "for intelligence with the enemy" but the court had made a strong recommendation of mercy.

JAPAN'S DECISION TO END WAR ASTOUNDS 4 POWERS

Neutral Press Says Japanese People Will Construct New Country in Future

Radio news of the completion of negotiations to end hostilities between Japan and the four allied Powers has astounded the world. The Anglo-American and other allied groups have been hurled into a whirlpool of surprise and joy. However, it cannot be overlooked that the representation made by Japan to the four countries has come an object of cool judgment of the observers of neutral countries as well as the Allies, says a Stockholm report to Yomiuri-Hochi.

The popular view of the world that the Japanese people would fight the war to the last man has been upset and as a result, some of the so-called authorities on Far Eastern affairs appear to have come to the simple conclusion that Japan's representation for peace was due to the use of the atomic bomb and the Soviet participation in the war. But qualified authorities on Japanese affairs attribute the cause of the drastic step to the tradition of Japan and its national character.

For instance, the London correspondent of a French news agency, writing on this subject, says: "The strong Japanese nation which has continued the war with a smile is now facing peace with a smile under a changed condition." In conclusion, he declares that it is the solidity of the great family principle in Japan which has enabled the Japanese Government to accept the peace proposal.

Newspapers of neutral countries have been carrying the photographs of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on their pages and are unanimous in commending the wise judgment and profound consideration exercised by His Imperial Majesty. Reuter and UP reports and press dispatches from London and Washington pay tribute to the Japanese Government which has cautiously taken all possible steps not to give a direct shock to the people and also to the Japanese press which has offered full cooperation in the matter.

Arguing from a free standpoint, neutral newspapers say that with its territories reduced and deprived of arms but awakened to the arrival of the Showa Restoration Japan will construct an empire based on self-discipline, reason, bravery and a new order. They add that though Japan's effort for the liberation and emancipation of East Asia has unfortunately been frustrated it should be remembered forever. Some of the newspapers say that it requires more courage to carry out such a new decision than to carry out war and that the brave and calm Japanese people will surely construct a splendid new Japan in the future.

CELEBRATORS ATTACKED

Army Units Aid Nationalists in Buenos Aires Disturbance

Units of the Argentine army, today, were ordered by their superior officers to assist the groups of armed Nationalists who attacked crowds celebrating the United Nations' victory according to a A.P. report from Buenos Aires as received in Lisbon.

The same dispatch disclosed that the Nationalists attacked the celebrants with clubs and revolvers killing two and injuring 73.

The afternoon Daily Critica was placed under guard in the early hours of this morning as a result of the disturbances. At 2:30 p.m., yesterday, the newspaper told A.P. that it was being attacked for the second time by the Nationalists.

Later, it reported that the police and fire squads sent out to break up the Nationalist gangs were held at bay by the Argentine army units. The press quoted one of the soldiers as saying that he was acting under direct orders of his superior officers in fighting on the side of the Nationalists.

CHURCHILL WOULD KEEP SECRET OF ATOMIC BOMB

Urges Secrecy for Time Being For 'Common Safety Of the World'

Declaring that the experiments with the atomic bomb in New Mexico were attended by "success beyond all dreams," former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced on Thursday that the secret of the new weapon should not "at present be imparted to other nations in interests of common safety of the world," according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London report.

In his first major speech as leader of the Government opposition, Churchill told the House of Commons that he and President Truman at Potsdam approved the military plans to unchain the dreaded forces. "There are voices which assert the atomic bomb should never have been used at all," he declared. "I cannot associate myself with such ideas."

Churchill expressed surprise that the people "adopt the position that rather than throw this bomb we should have sacrificed a million American lives and a quarter million British lives in desperate battles and massacres of an invasion of Japan."

Churchill said that Premier Stalin had been informed at Potsdam that "We contemplated using an explosive of incomparable power against Japan."

Britain's Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on Thursday night declared that "a great many of the assumptions on which the United Nations Charter is based may have to be radically revised in view of the discovery of the atom bomb," it is revealed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Addressing the preparatory commission of the United Nations, Bevin stressed the necessity "for so organizing life that reasons which were used by nations to resort to armed force are substantially removed in the future." He thought that the argument "that we must either immediately constitute a super state or the whole world will blow up" would however tend to increase rather than diminish the "peril we apprehend."

MORE SUBSTITUTE FLOUR

Good Bread Can Be Baked From It —Contains Various Things

Flour made from various things, and other substitute foods such as soy beans and corn are becoming more prominent in one form or other in our daily menu. Not only such things as roots of plants and barks but hard to digest foods as soy beans and corn are utilized now to make flour by grinding them and the flour becomes more digestible.

Through lack of mills and ovens, the request of the people to ration bread baked from this flour cannot be adequately met but the authorities are endeavoring in the manufacture and distribution of hand mills to neighborhood units so that each household may grind its own flour.

At a certain Mitsubishi Heavy Industry workshop, bread using flour made from the stems of sweet potatoes was served for lunch with great success. This bread was the result of two years' experiment. At first the stalks of wheat, oats, roots, husks, roots of grasses and barks were pulverized. Later on, the vine of sweet potatoes, corn, soy beans and oats were used to make the bread which is served daily to three to five thousand workers.

The material for the bread, mainly, corn and vine of sweet potatoes is gathered and milled in Ibaraki and Saitama Prefectures. The flour made from this is mixed with aoout an equal amount of wheat or soy bean flour to which is added yeast and the dough mixed with water. It is left to rise for about two hours after which it is baked for 20 minutes. Each loaf is about 120 grams and two containing a total calory of 795, are served at each meal. In order to supply protein, pulverized fish or, depending on the season, squash and other vegetables are added to the bread. The cost for the two is about 11 sen but is sold to the workers for 10 sen.

Sakomizu Declines Offer

Hisatsune Sakomizu, outgoing Chief Cabinet Secretary, who was nominated as member of the House of Peers under the Imperial Order on Wednesday, declined the nomination on the following day.

Imperial Rescript Orders Armed Forces To Keep Solidarity and Strict Discipline

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an Imperial Rescript on August 17 to officers and men of the Imperial Armed Forces instructing them to maintain firm solidity and strict discipline in their conduct.

The War and Navy Ministers at once took steps to have the Imperial Rescript communicated to the officers and men of the entire Army and Navy.

The Imperial Rescript follows:

"Three years eight months have elapsed since We declared war on America and Britain. The interval has seen Our beloved soldiers and sailors offer their lives in battles fought with heroism and vigor on pestilence-infested barren lands and on seas under boiling temperatures with angry waves. We appropriate this deeply.

"Perceiving that by conditions at home and abroad which have developed following the entrance of the Soviet Union into the war a continuance of the war would unnecessarily increase the harm with the effect in endangering the foundations for the existence of the Empire. We are going to make peace with America, Britain, the Soviet Union and Chungking in order to safeguard and maintain the glorious fundamental character of Our country in spite of the still undiminished vigor of the fighting spirit of the Army and the Navy of the Empire.

With the multitudinous loyal and brave officers and men who have fallen by arms or succumbed to pestilences We sympathize from the depths of Our heart. At the same time We believe that the sterling loyalty and the distinguished deeds of you, officers and men, will constitute for ages the very essence of the nation.

You, officers and men, are to lay to heart Our will, keep in firm solidarity, be strict about your acts, surmount all manner of difficulties and privations, bear what is hard to bear, and thereby leave a lasting foundation for the State."

INDIAN NATIONAL CIRCLES DISAPPOINTED BY SPEECH

Opinion Is Handling of Country's Future 'Reminiscent of Past Promises'

First reaction of the Indian nationalist circles to the reference in the King's speech to the Indian question was one of disappointment, it is revealed in a Bombay dispatch reaching Lisbon on Thursday. Recent events, the report said, had caused high expectations and the general comment was that the future of India is being dealt with in vague phrases "reminiscent of past promises."

London Quarters Satisfied

Political quarters in London are reportedly satisfied with the Indian reference in King George's speech in the Parliament on Wednesday so that the Labor Government intends to keep the Constitutional issue prominently before it with a view to positive action as speedily as possible, a Reuters report reaching Stockholm said.

The report pointed out, however, that the speech did not attempt any detailed indication of the government's plans since it is believed not possible at the present stage before the new government and cabinet have had a chance of arranging full-dress discussions on the Indian policy.

According to Reuters, however, observers are confident that the new regime will see a quickening of tempo in the handling of the Indian question. There is the belief that the future will show the cabinet group particularly identified with India to be Prime Minister Attlee, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, Lord of the Privy Seal Arthur Greenwood and Secretary of State for India Pethick-Lawrence. The report also felt certain that Sir Stafford Cripps, now President of the Board of Trade, will continue his active interest in the subject, but whether his heavy responsibilities in other directions will leave him time and opportunity to be identified with the detail of shaping of the Indian Policy remains to be seen.

Program Described as Bold

The London Daily Worker on Thursday described the Labor Government's program as outlined in the King's speech as "bold and comprehensive" and stressed that the program will have to be fought for against vested interests, it is disclosed in a London report reaching Stockholm. The paper urged that the "people must make sure of their victory at home by seeing that the deeds of their government are strongly reinforced by the revival of the democracy throughout the land and by the vigorous support of all organizations of labor and the trade union movement."

Grew Resigns Post

The White House announced on August 16 the resignation of Joseph C. Grew as Undersecretary of State to be succeeded by Dean Acheson, present Assistant Secretary of State, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, according to a Washington report of August 16 received in Lisbon, President Truman has announced the resignations of Archibald MacLeish and Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes as Assistant Secretaries of State.

CHINESE REDS DEMAND VOICE IN PEACE TALKS

Chu Challenges Chiang's Right To Act for China in Negotiations With Japan

Chu Teh, Commander of the Chinese Communist 18th Army in northwest China, on Thursday challenged the right of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to act for China in accepting the surrender of Japan, it is disclosed in a Reuter's report from London reaching Stockholm.

Chinese Communist troops have clashed with guerilla forces owing allegiance to Chiang at several points near Tsingtao and Tientsin in northeast China, according to unofficial reports quoted in dispatches reaching New York from Chungking.

It is learned that Chu Teh, in a memorandum to the British, United States and Soviet Ambassadors in Chungking, insisted on the Chinese Communists being represented at the peace talks. He reserves the right to dispute any arrangements, pacts or treaties made without his consent it is reported by the Communist-controlled Yenan radio.

Rejects Chiang's Order

Chiang Kai-shek has issued an order to the forces under his command to prepare to take over the peace zones and at the same time he instructed General Chu Teh, Commander of the Yenan 18th Army, to stay at his post instead of taking independent action. However, General Chu is reported to have rejected Chiang's order, reports a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 15 quoting a Chungking report.

General Chiang Tung-chuan, spokesman of the Chungking Military Council, expressed his desire that the Chinese Communist army would obey Chiang's order. It is expected that the struggle between the Chungking and the Chinese Communist forces over the peace zones will be intense.

SUICIDE WAVE IN REICH

More Than 1,200 End Lives in Berlin Alone Since Potsdam

A terrific wave of suicide is sweeping over Germany, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Mainichi.

The dispatch follows: The Stockholm Tidningen reports a terrible situation which has recently developed in Germany. The report says: "A fresh wave of suicide has swept over the whole of Germany since the decision concerning the fate of Germany was reached at the Potsdam Conference. The prospect, shuddering to comtemplate, of famine, pestilence, and death from cold weather in the coming winter months will combine with the severe conditions of the Potsdam declaration to drive thousands of Germans to seek death by their own hand.

"In Berlin, alone more than 1,200 citizens ended their own lives during last week. Many whole families, old and young, men and women, committed suicide. Most of the suicides are members of the intelligentsia, merchants and industrialists. There were reported during the same period about 600 cases of suicide in Leipzig, 450 in Hamburg and in Frankfurt-on-Main, and 300 in Cologne. Reports tell of a large number of persons who have killed themselves in Sweden and Austria."

JAPANESE IN CHINA MEET NEW SITUATION CALMLY

Peace and Order in Nanking Being Maintained by Both Nippon-Chinese Troops

The Japanese Expeditionary Forces and the Japanese residents in China, who exerted their utmost efforts for the completion of the preparations for intercepting the American forces who planned to effect a landing on the coast of China, listened with tears in their eyes to His Majesty the Emperor broadcasting the Imperial Rescript terminating the war at noon on August 15. With the Imperial Decision, the China Affair, which has lasted during the last eight years, has been brought to an end and Sino-Japanese relations have entered into a new phase, a Domei dispatch from Nanking dated August 17 reported.

The Japanese Army, officials and people in China are prepared to endure the unendurable and are facing the new situation with composure and no sign of restlessness can be observed among them. At present, peace and order in Nanking is being maintained by both the Japanese and Chinese troops With a deep sense of sympathy the Chinese masses are dealing with the Japanese residents.

The National Government of China, which has devoted itself to the maintenance of the peace and order and to the stabilization of the people's livelihood has been dissolved following the creation of the new situation.

The members of the government and other officials who discharged their mission of the restoration of China are facing the new situation with great presence of mind.

HIROSHIMA RELIEF PUSHED

Governor Takano Directing Work; Home Ministry, Others Helping

Many high officials concerned in the administration of Hiroshima Prefecture were among the killed or wounded in the August 6 raid on Hiroshima City when the raiders used the atomic bomb. Among them was Regional Governor General Isei Otsuka of the Chugoku District.

Reports from the scene of the war disaster show that Governor Takano of Hiroshima Prefecture, who was away from the prefecture at the time of the raid, and whose wife was among the victims, and Vice-Regional Governor General Hattori of the Chungoku District are personally directing the administration of the afflicted area and the work of bringing relief to the sufferers.

The Home Ministry has arranged for officers from the police stations, as well as officials from other offices maintained by it in Hiroshima Prefecture to cooperate in the conduct of the business of the Regional Government General of the Chugoku District and that of the Hiroshima prefectural office. Where there is a deficiency of official personnel in any part of the afflicted area, officials from neighboring prefectures are making themselves helpful in the administrative work.

TO RECONSTRUCT PAGODA

Osaka Shitennoji Temple Will Build Miniature Structure

The famous Buddhist Shitennoji Temple in Osaka has decided to construct a miniature five-storied pagoda out of the fragments of tiles and others of the old pagoda which was destroyed during an air raid in March this year.

The old five-storied pagoda, a well-known landmark of Osaka, in the compounds of the Shitennoji Temple had been reconstructed in May, 1940. The temple authorities consulted with Dr. Amanuma who directed the reconstruction work and decided to build as an intermediate structure a miniature of the famous pagoda.

The feature of this proposed miniature is that it will be built of the fragments of the old pagoda and will be some 50 feet in height and 6 feet in radius.

Continuing Lend-Lease Act

Leo Crowley, U.S. Foreign Economic Administrator whose department administers the Lend-Lease declared on August 15. We consider it fair that we continue the Lend-Lease Act to help offset expenditures of material and facilities which some countries are making on our behalf," according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

Japanese Units Told To Suspend Fighting In North China Area

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China early on the morning of August 17 ordered all units stationed in North China to suspend immediately all hostilities and to effect this speedily and thoroughly to the last soldier on the front lines, according to an announcement made by the North China Forces at 9 a.m. the same day, reports a Domei dispatch from Peking dated August 17. The announcement said all fighting would cease as from that day but in the event of attack by the evening it was a foregone conclusion that for self defense, arms would be taken up.

DISSOLUTION IS URGED OF DAI-NIPPON SEIJIKAI

General Minami Expresses Desire to Resign as President of Association

As a result of the grant of the Imperial Rescript terminating the War of Greater East Asia, the Dai-Nippon Seijikai, the largest political organization in the country, is debating as to its future course.

There is a body of opinion in the association which proposes that the organization should be dissolved on the grounds that the Imperial Decision embodied in the Imperial Rescript has made an end of the reason for the continued existence and the mission of the Association which was founded with the object of collaborating in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia in place of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association which had dissolved itself.

The holders of this opinion insist that after they have dissolved the Association simultaneously with the publication of a statement setting forth its responsibility for political matters in the past, the members should press forward with the work of constructing a new Japan with fresh vigor and with the support of public opinion.

The claims of those favoring the dissolution of the Association were discussed informally at meetings of the Association leaders on August 15 and 16, and received their formal attention on August 17.

Another section of opinion in the Association, while declaring itself in favor of dissolution as a matter of principle, is against a speedy realization of the change. Its position is that the present is the time when the Association should be careful not to do anything calculated to cause disburbance in the political world. This opinion proposes an alteration of the platform of the Association to allow concentration of its energies on the construction of a new Japan.

The popular interest in the future of the Association has been heightened by the expressed desire of General Jiro Minami and Tsuneo Kanemitsu to have their duties relieved as Association's president and senior director respectively.

ADM. ONISHI KILLS SELF

Last Rites for Vice-Chief of Navy General Staff Held Friday

Vice-Admiral Takijiro Onishi, Vice-Chief of the Navy General Staff, committed suicide at his official residence at 3 p.m. Thursday, the Navy Ministry announced at 4 p.m. Friday. Funeral services were held at 3:30 p.m. Friday at his official residence at Shibuya in accordance with Shinto rites.

The late Vice-Admiral Onishi was a pioneer pilot and together with the late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had contributed greatly toward the development of Japan's air activities. At the time of World War I, he was in London and actually experienced an air raid by the German air force. While in progress, he was an important person not only in the military administration and command, but in the field of aircraft production.

U.S. Cancels War Contracts

According to a Washington report of August 16 received in Lisbon, cancellation of war contracts in the United States reached the tremendous figure of $35,000,000,000 during the past few weeks. In this connection the Boeing Aircraft Corporation said that it still holds a contract to continue work of producing advance-modeled B-29 super forts.

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES BASIC POLICY OF CABINET

Broadcasts to Nation of Firm Determination to Conquer All Present Obstacles

Prime Minister H.I.H. General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni announced the outline of the basic administrative policy of the new Cabinet in his first broadcast since the formation of the epoch-making government, at 7 p.m. Friday evening.

An outline of the Prime Minister's broadcast follows:

"I received the gracious Imperial Command to form a new Cabinet yesterday. Immediately giving my consent, I presented a list of the State Ministers to His Majesty the Emperor today, and His Imperial Majesty was pleased to accept it and also to hold the ceremony of the Imperial appointment of the State Ministers. Thus, having come to undertake the difficult task as the head of the new Cabinet, I desire now to express my views to conquer courageously the present difficulty with you all.

"In giving me the command to form a new Cabinet, His Majesty the Emperor graciously urged me to exert all efforts to save the situation by particularly respecting the Imperial Constitution and by striving to maintain control of the fighting forces and public peace according to the Imperial Rescript. I was profoundly impressed with the Imperial Words. My policy in forming the Cabinet and the base of my administration are only to observe the abovementioned gracious wishes of His Majesty the Emperor.

"I believe the War of Greater East Asia was ended by an extraordinary step in consideration of the world situation and the prevailing condition of our country. That it came to such an end makes us feel inexcusable regret, but at the same time has caused us to realize most deeply the sanctity of our polity, making us weep with joy and appreciation. Once the Imperial Decision is given, we all follow it gladly. That is really the essence of our polity.

"Since the war situation has begun to turn unfavorable for us, the protection of our polity has been insisted upon by the people, and the manifestation of the real form of the polity is the first step toward its protection. The entire people of the Empire must realize this fact. His Majesty the Emperor is fully aware of the real mind of the subjects, and has instructed us not to worsen the situation by being carried away by sentiments.

"Now I solemnly declare to our brethren, officials, military men and the general public, that the gracious spirit, advice and instruction given in the recent Imperial Rescript must be fully observed by every one of the subjects, and actions or utterances that may oppose them will not be permitted. I firmly believe that there will not be any who will divert from them.

"When the whole Empire unites as one and advances overcoming the present difficulty in perfect order and unity, in full observance of the Imperial Wishes, the whole world will be surprised at the greatness of Japan's polity, transcending victory and defeat. It is at the time of difficulty and adverse fortune that the true value of our polity will be revealed. To observe fully the gracious spirit, advice and instruction for the future of the Empire, given in the Imperial Rescript, and to strive to conform with the Imperial Wishes—these will form the basic policy of my administration for conducting the current unprecedentedly difficult affairs.

"Every word of the Imperial Rescript is extremely gracious. I have even been endeavoring to comply with the Imperial concern to enable all nations to enjoy common prosperity, and even in the future, I am determined to give my utmost efforts for this end. Once His Imperial Majesty referred to "brothers coming into conflict," and I am hoping that the past regrettable affair with China will be wiped out at this juncture, and the two nations will work hand in hand for the removal of past evils and the construction of a new society, with a bright spirit, wide and clear as the blue sky. If brothers mutually respect each other and recognise their best points, they will not be involved in an unfortunate conflict.

"Then, the China Affair of more than eight years and the great sacrifices caused would be more than compensated. That I believe will be in conformity with the Imperial Wishes. Not only in Sino-Japanese relations, but toward other nations that participated in the emancipation of East Asia, the same can be

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The Suitability of the New Cabinet

The personnel of the new Cabinet reveals that it is eminently fitted for the peculiar and difficult tasks it will be called upon to perform. There are three such tasks which stand out with special importance. First is the task of enforcing the terms of the peace which His Majesty the Emperor has so definitely enjoined upon the nation. Second is the task of maintaining harmonious liaison with the Allied authorities during the trying period of the military occupation and the arrangement of the final peace conditions. And third is the task of repairing the damage of war and restoring the livelihood of the people to a peacetime basis.

As for the first task of enforcing the will of His Imperial Majesty, the assumption of the post of Prime Minister by H. I. H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni is a guarantee of speedy and effective execution. A member of the Imperial Family especially appointed to this office by the direct command of His Majesty, Prince Higashikuni will exercise unquestioned authority. Furthermore by reason of his power and prestige as a high ranking officer in the Army, he will be able in his concurrent position as War Minister to assure the complete compliance by the Army with the terms of the drastic adjustments of the nation's military establishment which has now become necessary. With respect to the enforcement of similar adjustments in the nation's naval establishment, the reappointment of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai as Navy Minister assures similar success. Having enjoyed unusual power and influence throughout all sections of the naval circle, Admiral Yonai will be able to direct the Navy in its new work of liquidation without any disruptive break in the continuity of authority.

The presence in the Cabinet of Prince Fumimaro Konoye as Minister of State without Portfolio assures the exercise of a broad and experienced statesmanship by the new Government. With his rich experience of having served as Prime Minister on several previous occasions, and with his close personal connections with the highest quarters of the nation, Prince Konoye will be an able assistant to Prince Higashikuni, supplying to the new Prime Minister a wealth of political experience which would otherwise not be available.

In regard to the second important work of the Cabinet, namely that of maintaining harmonious relations with the Allied authorities, the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister is a most reassuring omen. Mr. Shigemitsu's position as Japan's ace diplomat needs no explanation. A veteran foreign service official who has already had conspicuous success as Foreign Minister, he will bring technical competence and unusual skill to the difficult task of dealing with the Allied Powers under the delicate conditions that now prevail.

But it is not merely as an experienced diplomat that Mr. Shigemitsu's appointment is to be welcomed. Mr. Shigemitsu is much more than a diplomat. He is a statesman in the best sense of the term. He possesses a broad, constructive imagination; he is moved by an unusually lofty idealism; and he has already distinguished himself by his progressive and liberal efforts in the direction of world cooperation and peace. If anyone is suited to the task of constructing the new world of cooperation and peace which is now necessary, it is he. As a man of sterling integrity, he is a person whose character must command the confidence and trust of all.

As to the third major task of the new Cabinet, namely to repair the damage of war and to restore the livelihood of the people to a peacetime basis, this is primarily the task of the rest of the members of the Cabinet. To be sure, there must eventually be undertaken the titanic task of constructing a new Japan on an unprecedentedly different basis to take the place of the old order which has now been made obsolete. This necessary task of reconstruction will demand the emergence of new leaders with a new philosophy in keeping with the spirit of the times. But the emergence of such leaders and the evolution of such a new program of fundamental reconstruction will take some time. For the time being, as a transitional expediency, the task must be considered in a much more limited and modest light. The first consideration must be given to the urgently pressing need for immediate physical rehabilitation.

From this restricted point of view, the new Cabinet can be seen to be most competent. All of the administrative portfolios are held by capable and experienced experts who, while they may not be the most suitable leaders for elaborating a sweeping new basic policy, are nevertheless most fitted to perform efficiently the pressing duties which lie immediately at hand. Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima possesses the broad background of his previous experience in the same post and in the banking world; Agriculture and Commerce Minister Dr. Kotaro Sengoku comes fresh from his distinguished service in administering the various wartime organizations which have been instrumental in handling the difficult food situation; Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki is a former Vice-Minister of Home Affairs who is a veteran in the field of police administration and the maintenance of domestic order; Justice Minister Dr. Chuzo Iwata is a distinguished jurist; Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama, a hold-over from the previous Cabinet, is an expert railway administrator who has been applying his South Manchuria Railway experience with good effect in straightening out the nation's wartime transport problem.

In addition to mere technical competence, the new Cabinet also includes influential figures from the political world who will be able to assure that the administration will be kept in close harmony and cooperation with the desires of the general public. Munitions Minister Chikuhei Nakajima, formerly Railway Minister and Commerce and Industry Minister and more recently a Diet member and the head of extensive manufacturing enterprises, combines the qualifications of an industrial administrator with those of a popular political representative. He will be most suitable in liquidating the war industries and reconverting them to peacetime production in a manner favorable to the interests of the industrial circles and the general public. Kenzo Matsumura, as Welfare Minister and concurrently Education Minister, is a legislator whose long political experience makes him particularly capable of looking after the welfare of the people during the coming period of vast social and educational changes with its problems of possible unemployment and of re-education.

Taketora Ogata, as Minister of State without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information and Chief Cabinet Secretary, is undoubtedly destined to play a vital role for which he is well suited. A towering figure in the world of journalism and a leader in the popular political movements among the masses, he will, as President of the Board of Information, a position which he has already once held with distinction, be able to keep the Government and the public in close accord with each other through his known policy of encouraging an unhampered press. And as the Chief Cabinet Secretary, he can be counted on to coordinate the activities of the Cabinet in such a way as to keep them in close harmony with the popular movements among the general public.

Despite the tremendous difficulties which confront the new Cabinet, its personnel therefore constitutes an assurance that the grave problems confronting the nation will be tackled in the best possible manner. The nation welcomes the new Cabinet, prays for its success, and pledges it unqualified support.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET

MAMORU SHIGEMITSU

Foreign Minister, and Concurrently Minister of East Asiatic Affairs

Mamoru Shigemitsu is a native of Oita Prefecture. He is 58 years old. Graduating from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Foreign Office. He was stationed in Britain and the United States in various positions.

Returning to the Foreign Office, he occupied the posts of Chief of the First Section of the Treaty Bureau, Counsellor to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, Consul-General at Shanghai, Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Foreign Vice-Minister, and Ambassador to the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

In the Tojo Cabinet formed in April, 1943, he was appointed Foreign Minister. He remained in the post also in the Koiso Cabinet formed in July, 1944. He resigned from the post in April this year. Later, he was appointed an adviser to the Foreign Office.

JUICHI TSUSHIMA

Finance Minister

Juichi Tsushima hails from Kagawa Prefecture. After graduation from Tokyo Imperial University he entered the Finance Ministry. He has a great deal of experience in overseas duties for from 1927 till 1933 he was the Financial Commissioner for Japan in London, New York and Paris.

In 1934, he was promoted to Finance Vice-Minister from director of the Financial Affairs Bureau of the Finance Ministry. Following the untimely death of Korekiyo Takahashi, then Finance Minister, he was made vice-governor of the Bank of Japan and became the president of the Tohoku Development Company in 1942.

Mr. Tsushima became the Finance Minister when the Koiso Cabinet was organized in February this year. Although the tenure of his office was only one month and a half, he exercised his ability in the enforcement of financial and monetary policies of the Government in the last stage of the war.

As director of the Department for Increased Production of Salt, Mr. Tsushima has directed the work for the production increase of salt. Because he has a profound knowledge of international and internal monetary matters, Mr. Tsushima's appointment as the new Finance Minister is regarded as the right person in the right post.

Dr. CHUZO IWATA

Justice Minister

Dr. Chuzo Iwata, new Justice Minister, 71, a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture went into the practice of law following graduation from Tokyo Imperial University.

He was nominated to the House of Peers in 1931.

In the meantime, he served as adviser to the Imperial Household Department and to the Bank of Japan. Subsequently he became President of the First Tokyo Bar Association.

In April, this year, he was appointed adviser to the Suzuki Cabinet. While he was in this office, he inspected the state of administration as an Imperial appointed administrative inspector.

He has a great influence among lawyers out of government services and is the first lawyer outside the Justice Ministry to become Justice Minister since the appointment of the late Lieutenant General Heisuke Yanagawa as Justice Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet.

KENZO MATSUMURA

Welfare Minister

Kenzo Matsumura is a native of Toyama Prefecture. After having graduated from Waseda University he became a reporter of the Hochi Shimbun. He then became private Secretary to the Agriculture Minister and the Parliamentary Councillor of Agriculture. He also held the post of Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Agriculture.

Since 1928 he has been elected six times as a member of the House of Representatives. He was chief secretary of the Dai Nippon Seijikai.

CHIKUHEI NAKAJIMA

Munitions Minister

Born in Gumma Prefecture, Chikuhei Nakajima upon his graduation from the Naval Engineering School studied in the United States and Europe. After his return to Japan he became President of the Nakajima Trading Firm and the Nakajima Aircraft Company. Since 1930 he has been elected five times as a member of the House of Representatives. During this time Mr. Nakajima was appointed Commerce Minister of the Saito Cabinet and the Railway Minister of the first Konoye Cabinet.

DR. KOTARO SENGOKU

Agriculture and Commerce Minister

Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, new Agriculture and Commerce Minister, hails from Niigata Prefecture and is 72 years old. Graduating from the Sapporo Agricultural School in 1895, he served in the Agricultural Society in Shimane Prefecture and later in the Shimane Prefectural Government.

After having served in the Navy as a technician, he became the general secretary of the Central Cooperative Society, and after having assumed the post of the managing-director of the same Society, he was promoted to its President in 1941.

Later, Dr. Sengoku became adviser to the Central Agricultural Society and also to the All-Japan Agricultural and Economic Society. In April of this year he was appointed adviser to the Cabinet. On July 1 of this year, he became the President of the newly-established Wartime Agricultural Corporation.

IWAO YAMAZAKI

Home Minister

Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki hails from Fukuoka Prefecture. After having graduated from Tokyo Imperial University he entered the Home Ministry where he held such posts as Chief of the Welfare Section of the Social Bureau, Archives Section, Personnel Section and Account Section. He was then transferred to the Welfare Ministry where he was appointed Director of the Social Bureau. He then became Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture and was appointed Director of the Public Works Bureau of the Home Ministry and the Police Bureau of the same Ministry.

Mr. Yamazaki was then appointed Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Board and was afterward promoted to the office of Home Vice-Minister. He was then appointed Chief Civil Administrator of the Army and in August, 1944, he was again appointed Home Vice-Minister. With the resignation of the Koiso Cabinet Mr. Yamazaki retired from government office.

PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE

Minister Without Portfolio

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister Without Portfolio, is the eldest son of the late Prince Atsumaro Konoye and is 55 years old. Graduating from Kyoto Imperial University in 1917, he accompanied the Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference in Paris two years later. Subsequently, he became Vice President of the House of Peers and later its President.

In 1937, immediately following the outbreak of the China Affair, Prince Konoye formed his Cabinet, two years later, he assumed the post of President of the Privy Council, succeeding Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma.

In July, 1940, Prince Konoye formed the second Konoye Cabinet succeeding the Yonai Cabinet. In July, 1941, the Cabint tendered its resignation, but under the Imperial Order Prince Konoye remained in the same post dealing with the pressing issues in and out of the country just prior to the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia till he was replaced by General Hideki Tojo in October of the same year. Since he resigned from the Prime Ministership, Prince Konoye has been active as one of the senior statesmen.

TAKETORA OGATA

Minister Without Portfolio

Taketora Ogata is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture and is now 57 years old. Graduating from Waseda University he entered the Asahi Shimbun and from 1920 to 1922, he travelled throughout Europe and America.

He was sent by the Asahi Shimbun as its special correspondent to cover the First International Labor Convention and the Washington Disarmament Conference. Later he became the managing editor and editor-in-chief of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. In December, 1943, he was made the vice-president of the Asahi Shimbun.

He has played a prominent role in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

When the Koiso Cabinet was formed, he was appointed a State Minister and concurrently president of the Board of Information.

PARLEY SLATED AT RIO

The next inter-American conference will be held in Rio De Janeiro starting October 20, it was disclosed in a Domei dispatch from Lisbon. The meeting, the report said, will be known as the "Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace and Continental Security."

Brazilian Foreign Minister Pedro Velloso said that the agenda would include the drafting of the hemispheric treaty of regional defense, making formal a part of the Act of Chapultepec. The agreement to hold the conference in Brazil had been reached at the San Francisco meeting, the report added.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CABINET CHANGE

Prince Higashikuni Was People's Final Hope

The Suzuki Cabinet resigned on August 15. During the war the Cabinet concentrated its efforts on the successful conclusion of the war and then meeting an unexpectedly great crisis finally carried out the vast task of bringing the war to an end by seeking the Imperial Decision. The Prime Minister assumed responsibility and resigned. The sincere efforts of the aged Prime Minister and of the Cabinet members deserve the gratitude of the nation.

When the Suzuki Cabinet was first established, it became a question among political circles as to whether or not it was to be the "final" cabinet. It was, however, not correctly interpreted among the general public. By the "final" cabinet it was meant a cabinet with which the war would be brought to an end, a cabinet which would bring the war to a close. The thinking people in Japan debated on whether the Suzuki Cabinet would be able to hold on until it had concluded its huge task or whether it would have to resign before that and a new cabinet have to be formed to undertake the task.

On this point it may be said that the Suzuki Cabinet was the "final" cabinet. But since it was the last cabinet of the war, it would have been desirable for it to have stayed in office to deal with the problems of armistice and peace. The tasks of the final cabinet are still left undone. It may, of course, be thought that Prime Minister Suzuki wished to leave his post after these tasks were completed. But the suicide of War Minister Anami destroyed this wish of the Prime Minister.

Thus the greater part of the work of the final cabinet will have to be done by the new cabinet formed by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni. The new cabinet carries the great burden of reconstructing postwar Japan in addition to the task of dealing with the final details of the war's end.

His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, it may be said, was the people's final hope. All had decided deeply in their hearts from the time of the war's outbreak that His Imperial Highness alone was the person to head the final cabinet of the war. His Imperial Highness has a vast understanding and also extensive contrasts, and His Imperial Highness' appointment is welcomed by all.

No one can be more suitable as head of the new cabinet to deal with the crisis of today. It is certain that the courageous and magnanimous character of His Imperial Highness and His Imperial Highness's willing to listen to what other's have to say, will make the new cabinet one which will have the power of putting its ideas into practice. No one can understand the people's will better than His Imperial Highness. The Japanese people expect much of their new Prime Minister.

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES BASIC POLICY OF CABINET

(Continued From Page 1)

said. According to the basic principle of common prosperity of all nations, we must mutually help and encourage each other for the lasting development of East Asia, thus to contribute toward world peace.

"Then, in the Imperial Rescript, there is an instruction 'Unite your total strength for construction for the future,' and in this regard I intend to build up a high degree culture that would not be in quality behind the progress of the world, though the Empire has territorially become smaller than before, by concentrating the nation's entire knowledge and ability. For the attainment of this aim, it is necessary that from the people there must arise an active and vigorous spirit of construction. Much, therefore, is expected particularly of active and just public opinion. Thus I wish to urge the development of constructive opinions and recognize the freedom of sound organizations.

"It is needless to say that the most important task immediately confronting the Government is the negotiation for the enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration, but also I believe the problems of public welfare, particularly of food, clothing and dwelling, on which His Imperial Majesty expressed much solicitude in the Imperial Rescript, will be extremely serious. The Government is determined to take all possible measures on this question, but it is also desired that the people will mutually help and try to lessen common sufferings.

"Now, I extend my sincere thanks to all brethren who sacrificed their lives and became the pillars and foundation stones of the Empire, aiming at the preservation of the glory of our race, in these 15 years since the Manchurian Incident. Then I think that we must do everything possible to repay the hardships endured by the families of the war dead as well as those who did their best in patriotic service behind the guns.

"Particularly, the enforcement of the Potsdam Declaration will mean unprecedented suffering to the people. But, His Majesty the Emperor has urged us to bear the unbearable. Our future development and also our contribution to world civilization will be accomplished only through such a life of hardships and sufferings. The extent of our suffering will determine the glory of the new Japan to come. The protection of our polity will be more assured with the faith of other nations in our Empire. The future of Japan does not depend on the Allied Powers, but on our bearing the unbearable. We must remember this fact. I firmly believe that all the people of the Empire will bear the unbearable, maintain the glorious traditions of the Yamato race and thus conform to the Imperial Wishes."

THE LIFE OF NICHIREN

Sets Out for Further Search Of Knowledge

III

Rejected at home, he made his way right into Kamakura, the capital of the country, "the best place for disseminating the truth." There in a spot owned by nobody, in what is still called Matsuba-ga-Tani (Pine Leaf's Dale), he had a little straw hut built for him. Here he posted himself with his Pundarika Sutra,—an independent man,—to begin his conquest of errors around him. The great Nichiren Sect had its beginning in this hut. The stupendous temple-structures at Minobu, Ikegami and other places, with more than five thousand temples in the land, and two million souls that worship in them,—all had their beginning in this hut and this one man. So are great works always born. One indomitable soul, and the world against him,—therein lies the promise of all permanent greatness. The twentieth century may well learn of this man, of his faith and bravery, if not of his doctrines. Had Christianity itself such a beginning in Japan? Mission schools, mission churches, allowances in money, helps in men,—great Nichiren, he began with himself alone with none of these!

For a year he is silent once more in study and contemplation. Meanwhile he had his first disciple, named Nisho afterward, who came all the way from Eizan, attracted by the views they had in common upon the state of Buddhism in Japan. Nichiren is exceedingly glad, because he can now appear before the public, and lay down his life there without the fear of his doctrines being lost to his country. So he began in the spring of 1254 what was never heard of before in the land,—street preaching. He repeated materially, amidst the gibes and railings of the metropolitan hearers, what he had first proclaimed to his townsmen. To the retort that it was not becoming for a man of his order to preach by the wayside, his decisive answer was that it was becoming for a man to eat standing in time of war. To the rebuke that he must not speak evil of the faith adored by the ruler of the land, his plain reply was that "the priest is Buddha's messenger, and fear of the world and men agrees not with his vocation." To the natural doubt that the other forms of worship could not all be mistaken, his simple explanation was that "the scaffold is of use only till the temple is done." For six years he preached in this manner, in season and out of season, till his work and person began to call public attention. Among his disciples were counted not a few of men in high authority, some even of the Shogun's household, and there was a fear that the whole city might be carried away by his influence, if not checked in due time. There was Abbott Doryu of Kencho-ji, Abbott Ryochu of Komyo-ji, Ryokwan of Gokuraku-ji, Ryukwan of Daibutsu-ji, etc., all high dignitaries of vast influence, who took counsel together for the suppression of the rising faith in the capital. Taking advantage of many calamities that had recently befallen the land, he prepared what is still considered the most remarkable production of the kind,—Risshō-Ankoku-Ron, A Treatise on Bringing Peace and Righteousness to the Country. Therein he recounted all the evils from which the land was then suffering, and traced their cause to the false doctrines taught among the people. These he proved by extensive quotations from sutras. The remedy, in his view, lay in the universal acceptation by the nation of the highest of all sutras, the Pundarika; and pointed out, as the sure result of refusal of such a gift, civil wars and a foreign invasion. Never before were more caustic terms applied to the church dignitaries of the land. The whole treatise was a battle-cry, a declaration of war of the most determined kind, which if fought through, could have but one issue the extirpation of his sect, or of all the other sects. It was enthusiasm indistinguishable from madness, and Hojo Tokiyori, among the wisest of the rulers the country has had, decided upon its suppression by the removal of the zealot from the capital. But the politic man did not know the kind of soul he was dealing with. It was a soul prepared for death, and with such sincerity in it that it had already begotten other souls like it, no less prepared for encounter with all kinds of trial, as was abundantly proved afterward. Nothing could intimidate these men, and "warfare against Buddha's enemies" was carried on with unabated vigor, till by force the little company was disbanded and its leader carried away as an exile to a far-off province.

(To Be Continued)

JAPANESE PEOPLE URGED TO MAINTAIN THEIR PRIDE

Harmony Is Key to Overcome Great Trials Lying Ahead, Prof. Kihira States

The Japanese people should maintain the pride of the Yamato race as a great nation of the world with their long history of 3,000 years, declared Dr. Tadayoshi Kihira, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, in a statement on how the Japanese people should live in the future.

Dr. Kihira's statement follows:

"Though we, the subjects, beg our forgiveness to His Majesty the Emperor, we are not exempted from our sins by it. We must directly face facts. Since ancient times Japan has been composed of the people, Nature and Gods. She has lived in harmony. And this power of harmony has been the driving force for overcoming many national emergencies in the past.

"The harmony of families and the unification of the 100,000,000 people are what I had always advocated. However, too many people took individual stands with the result that the situation reached a critical stage. It is of no use now to grumble about the thing that has just happened. A thorny road now lies ahead of us. To pass over this thorny road courageously is an ordeal given our race by the Gods.

"Using greater prudence we should act in the spirit of harmony so as not to give any more anxiety and concern to His Imperial Majesty. With endurance and with the pride of a great nation we should march forward courageously for the defense of our polity in order to traverse the thorny way."

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